SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1785. [No. 1215.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends,*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public*

Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure
Safety." BROOKE's GUSTAVUS VASA.

Dr. PRICE's OBSERVATIONS, continued.

Of LIBERTY *of* DISCUSSION.

IT is a common opinion, that there are ſome doctrines ſo ſacred, and others of ſo bad a tendency, that no public diſcuſſion of them ought to be allowed. Were this a right opinion, all the perſecution that has been ever practiſed would be juſtified. For, if it is a part of the duty of civil magiſtrates to prevent the diſcuſſion of ſuch doctrines, they muſt, in doing this, act on their own judgments of the nature and tendency of doctrines; and, conſequently, they muſt have a right to prevent the diſcuſſion of all doctrines which they *think* to be too ſacred for diſcuſſion or too dangerous in their tendency; and this right they muſt exerciſe in the only way in which civil power is capable of exerciſing it, "by inflicting penalties on all who oppoſe ſacred doctrines, or who maintain pernicious opinions." In *Mahometan* countries, therefore civil magiſtrates have a right to ſilence and puniſh all who oppoſe the divine miſſion of *Mahomet*, a doctrine there reckoned of the moſt ſacred nature. The like is true of the doctrines of tranſubſtantiation, worſhip of the Virgin Mary, &c. in *Papiſh* countries; and of the doctrines of the Trinity, ſatisfaction, &c. in *Proteſtant* countries.——In *England* itſelf, this principle has been acted upon, and produced the laws which ſubject to ſevere penalties all who write or ſpeak againſt the Supreme Divinity of Chriſt, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Church Articles of Faith. All ſuch laws are right, if the opinion I have mentioned is right.—But in reality, civil power has nothing to do with any ſuch matters; and civil governors go miſerably out of their proper province, whenever they take upon them the care of truth, or the ſupport of any doctrinal points. They are not judges of truth; and if they pretend to decide about it, they will decide wrong. This all the countries under heaven think of the application of civil power to doctrinal points in every country but their own. It is indeed, ſuperſtition, idolatry and nonſenſe, that civil power at preſent ſupports almoſt every where, under the idea of ſupporting ſacred truth, and oppoſing dangerous error. Would not, therefore, its perfect neutrality be the greateſt bleſſing? Would not the intereſt of truth gain unſpeakably, were all the rulers of States to aim at nothing but keeping the peace; or did they conſider themſelves as bound to take care, not of the *future*, but the *preſent* intereſt of men;—not of their *ſouls* and their *faith*, but of their *perſons* and *property*;—not of any *eccleſiaſtical*, but *ſecular* matters only?

All the experience of paſt time proves that the conſequence of allowing civil power to judge of the nature and tendency of doctrines, muſt be making it a hindrance to the progreſs of truth, and an enemy to the improvement of the world.

Anaxagoras was tried and condemned in Greece for teaching that the ſun and ſtars were not Deities, but maſſes of corruptible matter. Accuſations of a like kind contributed to the death of *Socrates*. The threats of bigots and the fear of perſecution, prevented *Copernicus* from publiſhing, during his whole life time, his diſcovery of the true ſyſtem of the world. *Galileo* was obliged to renounce the doctrine of the motion of the earth, and ſuffered a year's impriſonment for having aſſerted it. And ſo lately as the year 1742, the beſt commentary on the firſt production of human genius (NEWTON's *Principia*) was not allowed to be printed at ROME, becauſe it aſſerted this doctrine; and the learned commentators were obliged to preſix to their work a declaration, that on this point they ſubmitted to the deciſions of the ſupreme Pontiff. Such have been, and ſuch (while men continue blind and ignorant) *will* always be the conſequences of the interpoſion of civil governments in matters of ſpeculation.

When men aſſociate for the purpoſe of civil government, they do it not to defend truth, or to ſupport formularies of faith and ſpeculative opinions; but to defend their civil *rights*, and to protect one another in the free exerciſe of their mental and corporeal powers. The interference, therefore, of civil authority in ſuch caſes is directly contrary to the end of its inſtitution. The way in which it can beſt promote the intereſt and dignity of mankind (as far as they can be promoted by the diſcovery of truth) is, by encouraging them to ſearch for truth wherever they can find it; and by protecting them in doing this againſt the attacks of malevolence and bigotry. Should any attempt be made by contending ſects to injure one another, its power will come in properly to crush the attempt, and to maintain for all ſects equal liberty, by puniſhing every encroachment upon it. The conduct of a civil magiſtrate, on ſuch an occaſion, ſhould be that of *Gallio* the wiſe Roman proconſul, who, on receiving an accuſation of the apoſtle Paul, would not liſten to it, but drove from his preſence the accuſers who had laid violent hands upon him, after giving them the following admonition:—*If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lewdneſs, reaſon would require that I ſhould bear with you. But if it be a queſtion of words and names and the law, look you to it. For I will be no judge of ſuch matters.* Acts xviii. 12. &c. How much happier would the world have been, had all magiſtrates acted in this manner? Let *America* learn this important leſſon, and profit by the experience of paſt times. A diſſent from *eſtabliſhed* opinions and doctrines has indeed often miſerably diſturbed ſociety, and produced miſchief and bloodſhed. But it ſhould be remembered, that this has been owing to the *eſtabliſhment* of the points diſſented from, and the uſe of civil power to enforce the reception of them. Had civil government done its duty, left all free, and employed itſelf in *procuring* inſtead of *reſtraining* fair diſcuſſion, all miſchief would have been avoided, and mankind would have been raiſed higher than they are in knowledge and improvement.

When Chriſtianity, that firſt and beſt of all the means of human improvement, was firſt preached, it was charged with turning the world upſide down. The leaders of Jewiſh and Pagan eſtabliſhments were alarmed, and by oppoſing the propagation of it, converted a religion of peace and love into an occaſion of violence and ſlaughter; and thus verified our Lord's prophecy, that he was come *not to ſend peace, but a ſword on earth*. All this was the effect of the miſapplication of the powers of government. Inſtead of *creating*, they ſhould have been employed in *preventing* ſuch miſchief, and been *active* only in cauſing the Chriſtian cauſe to receive a fair hearing, and guarding the propagators of it againſt inſult.—The like obſervation may be made concerning the firſt reformers.—What we all ſee would have been right in *Pagan* and *Popiſh* governments with reſpect to Chriſtianity and the Reformation; would it not be *now* right in *Chriſtian* or *Proteſtant* governments, were any attempts made to propagate a new religion, or any doctrines advanced oppoſite to thoſe now held ſacred! Such attempts, if unſupported by reaſon and evidence, would ſoon come to nothing. An impoſtor cannot ſtand the teſt of fair and open examination. On the contrary, the cauſe of truth will certainly be ſerved by it. *Mahometaniſm* would have ſunk as ſoon as it roſe, had no other force than that of evidence been employed to propagate it; and it is an unſpeakable recommendation of *Chriſtianity*, that it made its way till it became the religion of the world in one of its moſt enlightened periods, by evidence only, in oppoſition to the ſtrongeſt exertions of civil power. There cannot be a more ſtriking proof, that nothing but fair diſcuſſion is neceſſary to ſuppreſs error and to propagate truth. I am grieved, indeed, whenever I find any Chriſtians ſhewing a diſpoſition to call in the aid of civil power to defend their religion. Nothing can be more diſgraceful to it. If it wants ſuch aid it cannot be of God. Its corruption and debaſement took place from the moment that civil power took it under its patronage; and this corruption and debaſement increaſed, till at laſt it was converted into a ſyſtem of abſurdity and ſuperſtition more groſs and more barbarous than Paganiſm itſelf.—The religion of Chriſt diſclaims all connexion with the civil eſtabliſhments of the world. It has ſuffered infinitely by their *friendſhip*. Inſtead of ſilencing its opponents, let them be encouraged to produce their ſtrongeſt arguments againſt it. The experience of *Britain* has lately ſhewn that this will only cauſe it the better to be underſtood and more firmly believed.

I would extend theſe obſervations to all points of faith, however ſacred they may be deemed.—Nothing reaſonable can ſuffer by diſcuſſion. All doctrines *really* ſacred muſt be clear and incapable of being oppoſed with ſucceſs. If civil authority interpoſes, it will be to ſupport ſome miſconception or abuſe of them.

That *immoral tendency* of doctrines which has been urged as a reaſon againſt allowing the public diſcuſſion of them, may be either *avowed* and *direct*, or only a *conſequence* with which they are charged. If it is *avowed* and *direct*, ſuch doctrines certainly will not ſpread. The principles rooted in human nature will reſiſt them; and the advocates of them will be ſoon diſgraced. If, on the contrary, it is only a *conſequence* with which a doctrine is charged, it ſhould be conſidered how apt all parties are to charge the doctrines they oppoſe with bad tendencies. It is well known the *Calvaniſts* and *Arminians*, *Trinitarians*, and *Sotinians*, *Fataliſts*, and *Free-willers*, are continually exclaiming againſt one another's opinions as dangerous and licentious. Even Chriſtianity itſelf could not, at its firſt introduction, eſcape this accuſation. The profeſſors of it were conſidered as *Atheiſts*, becauſe they oppoſed Pagan idolatry; and their religion was on this account reckoned a deſtructive and pernicious enthuſiaſm. If, therefore, the rulers of a State are to prohibit the propagation of all doctrines in which they apprehend immoral tendencies, an opening will be made, as I have before obſerved, for every ſpecies of perſecution. There will be no doctrine, however true and important, the avowal of which will not in ſome country or other be ſubjected to civil penalties. Undoubtedly, there are doctrines which have ſuch tendencies. But the tendencies of ſpeculative opinions have often very little effect on practice. The author of nature has planted in the human mind principles

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That *immoral tendency* of doctrines which has been urged as a reaſon againſt allowing the public diſcuſſion of them, may be either *avowed* and *direct*, or only a *conſequence* with which they are charged. If it is *avowed* and *direct*, ſuch doctrines certainly will not ſpread. The principles rooted in human nature will reſiſt them; and the advocates of them will be ſoon diſgraced. If, on the contrary, it is only a *conſequence* with which a doctrine is charged, it ſhould be conſidered how apt all parties are to charge the doctrines they oppoſe with bad tendencies. It is well known the *Calvaniſts* and *Arminians*, *Trinitarians*, and *Socinians*, *Fataliſts*, and *Free-willers*, are continually exclaiming againſt one another's opinions as dangerous and licentious. Even Chriſtianity itſelf could not, at its firſt introduction, eſcape this accuſation. The profeſſors of it were conſidered as *Atheiſts*, becauſe they oppoſed Pagan idolatry; and their religion was on this account reckoned a deſtructive and pernicious enthuſiaſm. If, therefore, the rulers of a State are to prohibit the propagation of all doctrines in which they apprehend immoral tendencies, an opening will be made, as I have before obſerved, for every ſpecies of perſecution. There will be no doctrine, however true and important, the avowal of which will not in ſome country or other be ſubjected to civil penalties. Undoubtedly, there are doctrines which have ſuch tendencies. But the tendencies of ſpeculative opinions have often very little effect on practice. The author of nature has planted in the human mind principles

and feelings which will operate in oppoſition to any *theories* that may ſeem to contradict them. Every ſect, whatever may be its tenets, has ſome *ſalvo* for the neceſſity of virtue. The philoſophers who hold that matter and motion have no exiſtence except in our own ideas, are capable of believing this only in their cloſets. The ſame is true of the philoſophers who hold that nothing exiſts *but* matter and motion; and at the ſame time teach, that man has no ſelf determining power: that an unalterable fate governs all things; and that no one *is* any thing that he can avoid *being*, or *does* any thing that he can avoid *doing*.

Theſe philoſophers when they come out into the world act as other men do. Common ſenſe never fails to get the better of their theories; and I know that many of them are ſome of the beſt men in the world, and the warmeſt friends to the true intereſts of ſociety.—Though their doctrine may ſeem to furniſh an apology for vice, their practice is an exhibition of virtue; and a government which would ſilence them would greatly injure itſelf ——Only overt acts of injuſtice, violence or defamation, come properly under the cognizance of civil power. Were a perſon now to go about London, teaching that "property is founded in grace," I ſhould, were I a magiſtrate, let him alone while he did nothing but *teach*, without being under any apprehenſion than that he would ſoon find a lodging in *Bedlam*. But were he to attempt to carry his doctrine into its conſequences by actually *ſtealing*, under the pretence of his right as a ſaint to the property of his neighbours, I ſhould think it my duty to lay hold of him as a felon, without regarding the opinion from which he acted.

I am perſuaded, that few or no inconveniencies would ariſe from ſuch a liberty. If magiſtrates will do their duty as ſoon as violence begins, or any overt acts which break the peace are committed, no great harm will ariſe from their *keeping themſelves neutral* till then. Let, however, the contrary be ſuppoſed. Let it be granted that civil authority will in this caſe often be too *late* in its exertions; the juſt inference will be, not that the liberty I plead for ought not to be allowed; but that there will be two evils, between which an option muſt be made, and the leaſt of which muſt be preferred.——*One* is, the evil juſt mentioned.——The *other* includes in it every evil which can ariſe from making the rulers of States judges of the tendency of doctrines, ſubjecting freedom of inquiry to the controul of their ignorance, and perpetuating darkneſs, intolerance and ſlavery. I need not ſay which of theſe evils is the leaſt.

LONDON, December 29.

THE laſt accounts from Paris mention the great attention ſhewn by Tippo Saib to the ſubjects of the French King in the East-Indies, in conſequence of their reſigning to that powerful chief, the famous pagoda and town of Chilambaram, where the Bramins and other caſts of Indians reſort to perform the myſtic duties of their religion. This place may be called the Mecca of the Indies, to which all Gentoos are obliged once in their lives to make a pilgrimage and pay their devotions. The French uſed to accumulate great ſums of money by granting them this toleration.

The pagoda at Chilambaram is the moſt ancient and capital in all India: it was ſome years ſince in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who neglecting it in a thameful manner, the French made a ſudden attack, and took the place with great eaſe, it being only garriſoned by a ſerjeant and 14 men! The reſignation of it by the French is truly political, and will doubtleſs increaſe the amity which ſubſiſts between them and the Mahratta Chief.

Dec. 21. On the 15th inſtant, Dr. Johnſon died at his houſe in Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, aged 77 years. The loſs of ſo valuable a member of public and private ſociety, will long be felt, while experience tells us he has not left a worthier character to lament his death.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 11.

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A certain celebrated actreſs (Mrs. Siddons) whoſe taſte is equal to her œconomy, was under the neceſſity of aſking a friend to dinner; the following is a bill of fare, and the expence of each diſh, which was found on the carpet.

	£.	s.	d.
At top, two herrings -	0	0	1
Middle, one ounce and a half of butter melted - -	0	0	03-4
Bottom, three mutton chops, cut thin	0	0	2
One ſide, one pound of ſmall potatoes	0	0	01-2
On the other ſide, pickled cabbage	0	0	01-2
Fiſh removed, two larks, plenty of crumbs -	0	0	11-2
Mutton removed, French roll boiled for pudding -	0	0	01-2
Parſley for garniſh -	0	0	01-4
	£. 0	0	7

The dinner was ſerved up on china, looked light, taſty, and pretty; the table ſmall, and the diſhes well proportioned.

We hope each new married lady will keep this as a leſſon; it is worth knowing how to ſerve up ſeven diſhes, conſiſting of a diſh of fiſh, joint of mutton, couple of fowls, pudding, vegetables, and ſauce, for *ſeven-pence*. O glorious œconomy!

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Monday morning, Mauris Keaton, the pirate and murderer, was executed at Cockold's Point, near Port-Royal, and afterwards his body was ſuſpended to a lofty gibbet, in chains.—He met his fate with uncommon reſignation, penitence and fortitude; and told the ſurrounding multitude, after he was tied up, that he was not afraid of death, but courted the grim tyrant as a relief from all his ſorrows. He then turned to the executioner, and forbad him to take away the ladder, ſaying, that he would jump off himſelf when he was ready, which he accordingly did about two minutes afterwards.

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CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) Feb. 12.

The Hon. William Moultrie, Eſq; is elected Governor; and the Hon. Charles Drayton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, of this State.

Honorable Charles Pickney, Jacob Read, John Bull, David Ramſay, and John Kean, Eſquires, are elected Delegates to repreſent this State in the Congreſs of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.

A correſpondent confeſſes, that he feels the greateſt anxiety at the preſent ſituation of the militia of the United States; He apprehends we are ſinking into a lethargy and ſupineneſs, that muſt eventually lead ſome enterpriſing, ambitious potentate to attempt the ſubjugation of theſe riſing States. He wiſhes his countrymen to reflect on the infinite importance of a well regulated militia, and the neceſſity we are under of being on our guard, from our local ſituation with reſpect to a power who has ſpent her beſt blood and treaſure to bring us to her feet. One province on our back, with an inland navigation to the very bowels of our country, where is alſo poſted a conſiderable number of regular troops; another colony forming to the eaſtward of us, filled with inhabitants, who are hoſtile in the higheſt degree, who have fought againſt us with inveterate zeal, and who burn for an opportunity to revenge the injuries they imagine they have received from us. Upon ſuch a people, headed by a military Governor, and who have already began to make encroachments upon us, he conceives there is the greateſt wiſdom to keep a watchful eye: He cannot therefore but hope, that every man in the Union will feel himſelf intereſted, and will make it his duty, as far as the ſphere of his uſefulneſs extends, to place the militia on ſuch a footing as ſhall be efficient and reſpectable.

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On the 16th inſt. the wife of Thomas Goſs, of Barkhempſtead, was barbarouſly murdered by her huſband. No particulars have come to hand except that he ſplit open her head with a ſharp ax. It is ſaid that he had, ſome time before, attempted to ſhoot her, but was prevented by neighbours accidentally coming in. He is committed to Litchfield Goal to wait his trial and puniſhment. They have four children left to lament the melancholy ſcene.

and feelings which will operate in oppoſition to any *theories* that may ſeem to contradict them. Every ſect, whatever may be its tenets, has ſome *ſalve* for the neceſſity of virtue. The philoſophers who hold that matter and motion have no exiſtence except in our own ideas, are capable of believing this only in their cloſets. The ſame is true of the philoſophers who hold that nothing exiſts *but* matter and motion; and at the ſame time teach, that man has no ſelf determining power: that an unalterable fate governs all things; and that no one *is* any thing that he can avoid *being*, or *does* any thing that he can avoid *doing*.

Theſe philoſophers when they come out into the world act as other men do. Common ſenſe never fails to get the better of their theories; and I know that many of them are ſome of the beſt men in the world, and the warmeſt friends to the true intereſts of ſociety.—Though their doctrine may ſeem to furniſh an apology for vice, their practice is an exhibition of virtue; and a government which would ſilence them would greatly injure itſelf ——"Only overt acts of injuſtice, violence or defamation, come properly under the cognizance of civil power. Were a perſon now to go about London, teaching that "property is founded in grace," I ſhould, were I a magiſtrate, let him alone while he did nothing but *teach*, without being under any apprehenſion than that he would ſoon find a lodging in *Bedlam*. But were he to attempt to carry his doctrine into its conſequences by actually *ſtealing*, under the pretence of his right as a ſaint to the property of his neighbours, I ſhould think it my duty to lay hold of him as a felon, without regarding the opinion from which he acted.

I am perſuaded, that few or no inconveniencies would ariſe from ſuch a liberty. If magiſtrates will do their duty as ſoon as violence begins, or any overt acts which break the peace are committed, no great harm will ariſe from their *keeping themſelves neutral* till then. Let, however, the contrary be ſuppoſed. Let it be granted that civil authority will in this caſe often be too *late* in its exertions; the juſt inference will be, not that the liberty I plead for ought not to be allowed; but that there will be two evils, between which an option muſt be made, and the leaſt of which muſt be preferred.——*One* is, the evil juſt mentioned.——The *other* includes in it every evil which can ariſe from making the rulers of States judges of the tendency of doctrines, ſubjecting freedom of inquiry to the controul of their ignorance, and perpetuating darkneſs, intolerance and ſlavery. I need not ſay which of theſe evils is the leaſt.

LONDON, December 29.

THE laſt accounts from Paris mention the great attention ſhewn by Tippo Saib to the ſubjects of the French King in the Eaſt-Indies, in conſequence of their reſigning to that powerful chief, the famous pagoda and town of Chilambaram, where the Bramins and other caſts of Indians reſort to perform the myſtic duties of their religion. This place may be called the Mecca of the Indies, to which all Gentoos are obliged once in their lives to make a pilgrimage and pay their devotions. The French uſed to accumulate great ſums of money by granting them this toleration.

The pagoda at Chilambaram is the moſt ancient and capital in all India: it was ſome years ſince in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who neglecting it in a ſhameful manner, the French made a ſudden attack, and took the place with great eaſe, it being only garriſoned by a ſerjeant and 14 men! The reſignation of it by the French is truly political, and will doubtleſs increaſe the amity which ſubſiſts between them and the Mahratta Chief.

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NEWPORT, March 5.

We hear a Motion was made on Thurſday laſt, in the General Aſſembly of this State, for bringing in a Bill for emitting a Paper Currency, when there appeared 12 Members for it, and 40 againſt it.

We learn that Congreſs have ordered a Removal of the Department of War, the ſeveral Departments of Treaſury, and the General Poſt Office, to the City of New-York, to be held there during their Seſſions.

On Monday Morning laſt died, in the 24th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARTHA ROGERS, Wife of Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, Merchant, and Daughter of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; Mayor of this City.

A Lady, whoſe amiable Diſpoſition and many early Virtues afforded the moſt pleaſing Expectations of future Happineſs to a tender Parent—to an affectionate Huſband—and to her numerous Relatives and Acquaintance.

Oh Death! why arm with Cruelty thy Power,
And ſpare the Weed, yet crop the tender Flower?
Why fly thy Shafts in lawleſs Error driven,
Is Virtue, then, no more the Care of Heaven?
Yes, let us truſt, and be reliev'd our Sighs,
He lov'd her beſt, who call'd her to the Skies.

MARRIED.]—At Charleſton, South-Carolina, Dr. HENRY COLLINS FLAGG, to Mrs. RACHEL ALLSTON, Widow of WILLIAM ALLSTON, Eſq; late of this Place—an amiable Lady with a handſome Fortune.

—In this City, Mr. MOSES NORMAN, to Miſs SALLY CORNELL, Daughter of Mr. GEORGE CORNELL.

DIED.]—At Portſmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN SHEARMAN.

—At Middletown, Mrs, —— HALL, Wife of Mr. PARKER HALL.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, March 5.*

INWARD ENTRIES,

	From
Schooner Sally, N. Cobb,	North-Carolina.

CLEARED,

	For
Sloop Waſhington, J. Norris,	New-York.
Sloop Seaflower, S. Chaſe,	Maryland.
Sloop Polly, J. Hall,	Virginia.
Schooner Betſy, F. Jones,	Maſſachuſetts.

To be LET, by
NICHOLAS EASTON,
of Newport,
The Farm he now lives on, with Seven Negroes, to be entered on the 25th Day of March inſtant.
March 1, 1785.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Shop, on Tueſday Morning laſt, Two Pieces Chintz, buff ground, with lively running flowers, containing about Five and a Half Yards each—Alſo, One Piece Ditto, blue ground, with lively Flowers, containing about Eight Yards. Whoever will detect the Robber (of whom I have a ſtrong Suſpicion) ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS, on his Conviction.

JOSEPH LOPEZ.
Newport, March 4, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ETHAN CLARKE,
At his Store on his Wharf,
WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

A LOTTERY

GRANTED by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion in February, 1785, for raiſing 1250 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parſonage Houſes of the Second Congregational Society, in the City of Newport, late under the paſtoral Care of the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. which were in a great Meaſure deſtroyed in the late War.

The Managers of this Lottery deſirous of leſſening the Number of Claſſes, and augmenting the Value of the higheſt Prize and the Number of the other Prizes, propoſe to ſell as many Tickets in the Firſt Claſs, as can be diſpoſed of before the Sixteenth Day of May next, when the Sale ſhall be cloſed, and the Number ſold aſcertained and drawn—The Value of the higheſt Prize and the Number of the other Prizes, ſhall bear a Proportion to the Number of Tickets ſold, agreeable to the following Scheme:

If 1200 Tickets are ſold there ſhall be				If 2400 Tickets are ſold there ſhall be			
1 Prize of	100	Dol.	100	1 Prize of	200	Dol.	200
1 -	50	-	50	2 -	50	-	100
2 - -	25	-	50	4 -	25	-	100
10 -	10	-	100	20 - -	10	-	200
10 -	5	-	50	20 -	5	-	100
300 - -	2	-	600	600 -	2	-	1200
			950				1900
For Repairs			250	For Repairs			500
			1200				2400

And in the ſame Proportion, if a greater Number ſhould be ſold.

Tickets at One Dollar each:—Not Two and Three-Quarters Blanks to a Prize.

Prizes of Two Dollars to be paid in Tickets in the next ſucceeding Claſs:—And to prevent Delays in drawing the next Claſs, by not exchanging the Two Dollar Prizes in Seaſon, Tickets ſhall be aſſigned to them by the Managers before the drawing of the ſame, in the following Manner, the loweſt Number of the Two Dollar Prizes ſhall be aſſigned to Tickets No. 1 and 2 in the next ſucceeding Claſs, the next loweſt to No. 3 and 4, and ſo on to the higheſt Number of the Two Dollar Prizes.

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The Managers appointed are Meſſieurs John Pitman, Simon Newton, Chriſtopher Ellery, Robert Stevens, Thomas Rumſeill, William Channing, Jacob Richardſon, Samuel Vernon, *tertius*, John Topham, Edward Simmons, Samuel J. Thurſton, and William Hammand.

To be SOLD altogether, or in ſeveral Lots as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers,
FOURTEEN Acres of excellent LAND with Advantage of Sea Manure, in Coggeſhall's Neck. For further Particulars apply to BENJAMIN CHURCH.
Newport, March 4, 1785.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th of March, 1785,
THAT very valuable FARM, the Northerly Part of Mount-Hope, in the Town of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing about 430 Acres of excellent arable and Paſture Land, with a large Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees, butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen may be built.—For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE BETHUNE, Eſq; of Cambridge, State of Maſſachuſetts, or of the Subſcriber, in Boſton.
MARTIN BRIMMER.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to
ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.
Newport, February 12, 1785.

TO BE SOLD.

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres, Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. Amos Gardner, jun.—The ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. is well watered, and contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords a vaſt Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c.—Any Perſon that has an Inclination to Purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.
Newport, February 12, 1785.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, to examine the Claims on the Eſtate of JOHN SANFORD, late of Newport aforeſaid, Glazier, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: Do hereby give Notice thereof to the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims immediately, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings. BENJAMIN ALMY,
HENRY PECKHAM.
Newport, February 19, 1785.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed us Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of JAMES FITCH, late of Newport aforeſaid, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—We do hereby inform the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, within the abovemſaid Time.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.
Newport, February 8, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of NATHANIEL COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent.—We do hereby inform the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, within the abovemſaid Time.

TIMOTHY INGRAM,
JOHN GARDNER.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who have borrowed Books of the deceaſed, are requeſted to leave them at the Houſe of Mr. Billings Coggeſhall.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, ſituate in South-Kingſtown, it being Part of the Farm formerly belonging to the late Governor Ward; it is pleaſantly ſituated, being about five Miles ſoutherly of Tower-Hill, and lies on the Poſt-Road. For the Terms thereof inquire of
PELEG PECKHAM.
South-Kingſtown, 26th of 1ſt Month, 1785.

NEWPORT, March 5.

We hear a Motion was made on Thurſday laſt, in the General Aſſembly of this State, for bringing in a Bill for emitting a Paper Currency, when there appeared 12 Members for it, and 40 againſt it.

We learn that Congreſs have ordered a Removal of the Department of War, the ſeveral Departments of Treaſury, and the General Poſt-Office, to the City of New-York, to be held there during their Seſſions.

On Monday Morning laſt died, in the 24th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARTHA ROGERS, Wife of Mr. JOSEPH ROGERS, Merchant, and Daughter of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; Mayor of this City.

A Lady, whoſe amiable Diſpoſition and many early Virtues afforded the moſt pleaſing Expectations of future Happineſs to a tender Parent—to an affectionate Huſband—and to her numerous Relatives and Acquaintance.

Oh Death! why arm with Cruelty thy Power,
And ſpare the Weed, yet crop the tender Flower?
Why fly thy Shafts in lawleſs Error driven.
Is Virtue, then, no more the Care of Heaven?
Yes, let us truſt, and be reliev'd our Sighs,
He lov'd her beſt, who call'd her to the Skies.

MARRIED.]—At Charleſton, South-Carolina, Dr. HENRY COLLINS FLAGG, to Mrs. RACHEL ALLSTON, Widow of WILLIAM ALLSTON, Eſq; late of this Place—an amiable Lady with a handſome Fortune.

—In this City, Mr. MOSES NORMAN, to Miſs SALLY CORNELL, Daughter of Mr. GEORGE CORNELL.

DIED.]—At Portſmouth, Mr. BENJAMIN SHEARMAN.

—At Middletown, Mrs, —— HALL, Wife of Mr. PARKER HALL.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, March 5.*

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

Schooner Sally, N. Cobb, North-Carolina.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Waſhington, J. Norris, New-York.
Sloop Seaflower, S. Chaſe, Maryland.
Sloop Polly, J. Hall, Virginia.
Schooner Betſy, F. Jones, Maſſachuſetts.

To be LET, by
NICHOLAS EASTON,
of Newport,

The Farm he now lives on, with Seven Negroes, to be entered on the 25th Day of March inſtant.

March 1, 1785.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Shop, on Tueſday Morning laſt, Two Pieces Chintz, buff ground, with lively running flowers, containing about Five and a Half Yards each—Alſo, One Piece Ditto, blue ground, with lively Flowers, containing about Eight Yards. Whoever will detect the Robber (of whom I have a ſtrong Suſpicion) ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS, on his Conviction.

JOSEPH LOPEZ.

Newport, March 4, 1785.

A LOTTERY

GRANTED by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their Seſſion in February, 1785, for raiſing 1250 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parſonage Houſes of the Second Congregational Society, in the City of Newport, late under the paſtoral Care of the Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. which were in a great Meaſure deſtroyed in the late War.

The Managers of this Lottery deſirous of leſſening the Number of Claſſes, and augmenting the Value of the higheſt Prize and the Number of the other Prizes, propoſe to ſell as many Tickets in the Firſt Claſs, as can be diſpoſed of before the Sixteenth Day of May next, when the Sale ſhall be cloſed, and the Number ſold aſcertained and drawn—The Value of the higheſt Prize and the Number of the other Prizes, ſhall bear a Proportion to the Number of Tickets ſold, agreeable to the following Scheme:

If 1200 Tickets are ſold there ſhall be				If 2400 Tickets are ſold there ſhall be			
1 Prize of	100	Dol.	100	1 Prize of	200	Dol.	200
1 -	50	-	50	2 -	50	-	100
2 - -	25	-	50	4 -	25	-	100
10 -	10	-	100	20 - -	10	-	200
10 -	5	-	50	20 -	5	-	100
300 - -	2	-	600	600 -	2	-	1200
			950				1900
For Repairs			250	For Repairs			500
			1200				2400

And in the ſame Proportion, if a greater Number ſhould be ſold.

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ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

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THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.

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PELEG PECKHAM.

South-Kingſtown, 26th of 1ſt Month, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY ETHAN CLARKE,

At his Store on his Wharf,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Rice by the Caſk or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and Engliſh Steel; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia Duck, &c. &c.—All cheaper for Caſh than can really be afforded.

To be SOLD or LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Pleasant situated FARM, in Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island, containing about 36 Acres, with two good Dwelling-Houses, Barn and Crib thereon. For further Particulars inquire of JACOB ROD. RIVERA, or MOSES SEIXAS.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1785.

A BARGAIN.

To be Sold, by Order, being a Consignment, at

Joseph and William Russell's
STORE,
140 CHESTS,

CONTAINING about 3000 excellent new BRITISH MUSKETS, with Bayonets, well sorted, and suitable for every Purpose—in as good Order as they came first out of the Maker's Hands; and will be sold together, or in such Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers, for only Three Dollars each.

Any Person at Newport, inclining to view the Quality of said Muskets, may see some of them at Mr. Jacob Rod. Rivera's Store, at the Point.

N. B. Each Chest contains from 20 to 28 Muskets.—About 600 of the above are neat Fowling Pieces.

Also, a Quantity of Choice Connecticut PORK and BEEF.

Providence, Feb. 18, 1785.

Thomas Howland

HAS received by the Washington, Capt. Smith, a general Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching Season, which he will sell on such low Terms as must give Satisfaction; and will assure the Public, that those who are not acquainted with the Price of Goods, may rely on being served at his Shop, on as good Terms as the very best Judges.

He returns his best Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to assure them, that his utmost Endeavours will be to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TAR,

To be SOLD, at Store No. 2, on STEVENS & STEVENSON's Wharf.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-House, in Thames-street, cheap for Cash, a complete Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for all Seasons

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To be SOLD, altogether or in several Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers,

ELEVEN ACRES and a Half of excellent Land, at the South End of Newport: For further Particulars apply to Joseph Rowes or the Printer hereof.

N. B. Said Land lies very convenient for manuring.

Feb. 12, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Land on Easton's Point, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Dennis, deceased. For further Particulars inquire of SAMUEL VINSON, Newport.

A General Assortment of Woollens, Shags for Waistcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glasses, Hose's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glass, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, sold on the lowest Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-street.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS HOWLAND,
At his STORE

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogshead, Barrel, and Gallon,
West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Coffee by the Hundred,
Allspice by the Bag or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impost Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN TANNER, Esq; late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate, to make Payment to the Subscribers, who have a Number of valuable Goldsmith's Tools, large Money Scales, &c. to dispose of

WILLIAM BLISS,
JOHN BOURS,
} Executors.

Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a constant Supply of new Philadelphia superfine and common FLOUR, and Philadelphia Bar-Iron sorted—Tea by the Chest, or smaller Quantity—Lisbon Wines, by the Quarter Cask—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarse and fine Salt—West-India and New-England Rum, Melasses, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogshead, Tierce, or Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impost Office will be received in Pay for any of the above Aricles.

TO BE SOLD, BY
William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf opposite Col. John Malbone's Dwelling-House,

SPERMACETI Candles and Strain Oil; Bar-Iron; Russia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or smaller Quantity; Lisbon Wine, by the Quarter Cask; Molasses and Rum, by the Hogshead; and common and superfine Flour.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a House in Newport,

About 26 Acres of Meadow LAND, with a good Run of Water through the same, lying near Whitehall, in Middletown, on this Island, very conveniently situated for manuring, being not more than a Mile and an Half from the Beach:—If not disposed of before the 25th of March next, it will then be to Let. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

IMPORTED BY
Martin Benson,

In the Ships Washington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Assortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, and now selling at his Store, in Thames street, No. 269, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

Half Money and Half Goods, given for Orders on the Impost-Office.

Newport, December 24, 1784.

CHRSTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Hath just imported, and has now to sell at his Store,

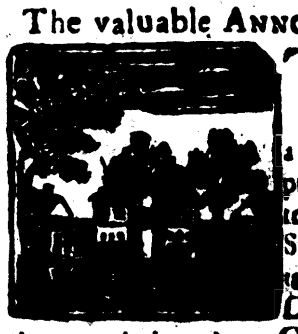
BOHEA-TEA, by the Chest; Swedish Iron assorted; Russia and Ravens Duck; Cordage—and a small Assortment of English Goods.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, are hereby requested to pay the same; and all who have any Claims upon said Estate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscribers,

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS,
} Executors.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

The valuable ANNOQUACKET FARM.



TO be sold, and entered upon the 25th Day of March next, a Farm, under good Improvement, situate in Tiverton, near Howland's Ferry, State of Rhode-Island, containing 447 Acres, with a Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, being three Quarter Parts of that excellent Farm late the Property of Andrew Oliver, Esq; and commonly called the Annoquacket Farm.——It has ever been esteemed one of the most valuable Tracts of Land, within the State, as well for its native Richness of Soil, the great Advantage it has of Manure, to be found in Abundance drifted upon the Shore, as for its pleasant and agreeable Situation, being bounded on the Sea in such a Manner, as effectually to serve for an outside Fence, for more than 200 Acres of the improved Land.——It contains 119 Acres of excellent Timber (the Remainder being under Improvement) suitable for any Use, particularly Ship-Building, and lies within one Mile of a very commodious Cove on said Premises for establishing a Ship-Yard, where Vessels of 300 Tons may be built, and floated at high Water.—The above Premises will be sold together, or in two or three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—The Conditions of Sale will be rendered extremely easy, as three Quarters of the Purchase-Money will be received in Goods and public Securities; and a Length of Time *on good Security*, will be given for Part of the Pay.—The above Premises (if not sold) will be leased out for the Term of one Year, commencing the 25th of March next.——For more particular Terms of Sale or Lease, apply to THOMAS HUGHES, of Freetown, WILLIAM HUMPHRY, of Rehoboth, WILLIAM TEW, of the City of Newport, COGGESHALL OLNEY, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH OLNEY, of Providence, or Messieurs PETER and BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Post-Riders.

Providence, January 22, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has to sell, at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, October 29, 1784.

To be SOLD or LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Pleasant situated FARM, in Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island, containing about 36 Acres, with two good Dwelling-Houses, Barn and Crib thereon. For further Particulars inquire of JACOB ROD. RIVERA, or MOSES SEIXAS.

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West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
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SPERMACETI Candles and strain Oil; Bar-Iron; Russia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or smaller Quantity; Lisbon Wine, by the Quarter Cask; Molasses and Rum, by the Hogshead; and common and superfine Flour.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a House in Newport,

About 26 Acres of Meadow LAND, with a good Run of Water through the same, lying near Whitehall, in Middletown, on this Island, very conveniently situated for manuring, being not more than a Mile and an Half from the Beach:—If not disposed of before the 25th of March next, it will then be to Let. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

IMPORTED BY
Martin Benson,

In the Ships Washington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Big Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Assortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, and now selling at his Store, in Thames street, No. 269, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

Half Money and Half Goods, given for Orders on the Impost-Office.

Newport, December 24, 1784.

CHRSTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Hath just imported, and has now to sell at his Store,

BOHEA-TEA, by the Chest; Swedish Iron assorted; Russia and Ravens Duck; Cordage—and a small Assortment of English Goods.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, are hereby requested to pay the same; and all who have any Claims upon said Estate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subscribers,

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS,
} Executors.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

The valuable ANNOQUACKET FARM.

TO be sold, and entered upon the 25th Day of March next, a Farm, under good Improvement, situate in Tiverton, near Howland's Ferry, State of Rhode-Island, containing 447 Acres, with a Dwelling-House and Barn thereon, being three Quarter Parts of that excellent Farm late the Property of Andrew Oliver, Esq; and commonly called the Annoquacket Farm.——It has ever been esteemed one of the most valuable Tracts of Land, within the State, as well for its native Richness of Soil, the great Advantage it has of Manure, to be found in Abundance drifted upon the Shore, as for its pleasant and agreeable Situation, being bounded on the Sea in such a Manner, as effectually to serve for an outside Fence, for more than 200 Acres of the improved Land.——It contains 119 Acres of excellent Timber (the Remainder being under Improvement) suitable for any Use, particularly Ship-Building, and lies within one Mile of a very commodious Cove on said Premises for establishing a Ship-Yard, where Vessels of 300 Tons may be built, and floated at high Water.—The above Premises will be sold together, or in two or three Divisions, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—The Conditions of Sale will be rendered extremely easy, as three Quarters of the Purchase-Money will be received in Goods and public Securities; and a Length of Time *on good Security*, will be given for Part of the Pay.—The above Premises (if not sold) will be leased out for the Term of one Year, commencing the 25th of March next.——For more particular Terms of Sale or Lease, apply to THOMAS HUGHES, of Freetown, WILLIAM HUMPHRY, of Rehoboth, WILLIAM TEW, of the City of Newport, COGGESHALL OLNEY, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH OLNEY, of Providence, or Messieurs PETER and BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Post-Riders.

Providence, January 22, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has to sell, at his Store, for CASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, October 29, 1784.